Trial Provided an Insight Into

But Sudden End Leaves Vital Issues Unresolved

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an era of courtroom spectacu-President to investigate

history. Break-In Disclosure There was, for instance, on the 80th day of the trial, the disclosure that the office of Dr. Ellsberg's former psychiatrist had been broken into in an ef-fort to obtain his "psychiatric profile," and that this had been done by a team of five persons led by E. Howard Hunt Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy, convicted Wa-tergate conspirators who were operating then out of the White House. This was quickly followed by other, even more stunning dis-closures, all of them reluctantly offered. John D. Ehrlichman, resident Nixon's former chief

closures, all of them reluctantly offered. John D. Ehrlichman, resident Nixon's former chief adviser for domestic affairs, said that acting on the Presi-said that acting on the Presi-vestigation into the public re-lease of the Pentagon papers, then into Dr. Ellsberg's back-ground.

lease of the Pentagon papers, then into Dr. Ellsberg's back-ground. That investigation led to the break-in, and two of Mr. Ehr-lichman's White House asso-ciates, Egil Krogh Jr. and David Young, were forced by the dis-closure at this trial to quit Gov-ernment service. Then Charles W. Colson, former special coun-sel to the President, admitted that he, too, knew about the break-in, but was told by Mr. Ehrlichman and John W. Dean add, the President's counsel, thad been done to protect na-tional security. Mr. Colson said that he had fearned of the burglary and told no one, though he was

LOS ANGELES, May 11-In assigned originally by the lars, the Pentagon Papers trial Watergate scandal. And it was the HE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY,

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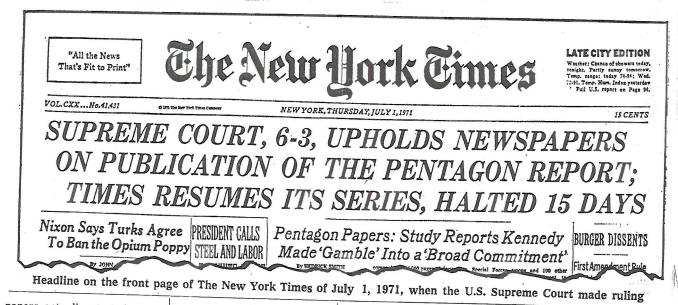
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Break-In Disclosure There was, for instance, on the secone of the secone secone of the secone of the secone secone secone of



Headline on the front page of The New York Times of July 1, 1971, when the U.S. Supreme Court made rulingpapers actually started on theentagon study from which itsmorning of Sept. 30, 1969,
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tive" documents, but took no action against him. In this trial he and Mr. Russo were originally accused of stealing and copying 18 vol-umes of the Pentagon papers, plus two other "top secret" documents — eight pages of a 1969 Joint Chiefs of Staff mem-orandum and a 1954 Geneca Accords memorandum. The judge later precluded the Geneva Accord memorandum from the trial. The Pentagon papers were

Geneva Accord memorandum from the trial. The Pentagon papers were first disclosed to the public in The New York Times on June 13, 1971. On June 15, for the first time in American history, a newspaper of general publi-cation, The Times, was re-strained by prior court order from publishing articles—about the Pentagon papers. In ordering The Times to halt publication of the material, United States District Judge Murray I. Gurfein said that any temporary harm done to the "far outweighed by the jame". But the publication of the solved, particularly the gues-tices. But the publication of the separate opinions from the Jus-But the publication of the

Murray I. Gurfein said that any memspaper by his order was "far outweighed by the irrep-arable harm that could be done to the interests of the United States" if more articles and doc-uments were published while the case was in progress. The new day, June 16, 1971, The new day, June 16, 1971, the Justice Department asked Judge Gurfein to order The Times to turn over for the Gov-ernment's inspection the secret

Second Jury Selected The trial began on Jan. 3, 1973, with the start of selec-tion of a second jury, the first having been dismissed because of a four-month delay over a previous wiretap argument. The Government had charged The Government had charged

so the first Amendment, for the Government was in essence, the copied documents. And, in a country where the copied document was constitutional is the first Amendment, for the copied documents were re-turned—but of the information in those documents. And, in a country where the copied document was constitutional is the sky, and even about infra the sky, and even about infra the warmth of human beings and, there-ternment not of materials—for the copied documents were re-turned—but of the information in those documents. And, in a country where there was no Official Secrets are a country where the covariation of the information in those documents. on the copied documents were re-eme turned—but of the information but in those documents.

in those documents. And, in a country where there was no Official Secrets Act, the Government was con-tending, for the first time, that the disclosure of information classified as "top secret" vio-lated th'e espionage laws even though that information was not given to a foreign power. Indeed, there is no law, only

the derendants with espionage, for instance, on how intelli-theft and conspiracy covering a period between March 1, and there was testimony about 1969, and Sept. 30, 1970—nine months to more than two years the wiretapping by intelligence before, the papers were fistle concises of even the heads of